Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 56 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, February 15, 1794. [Whole No. 514.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 15, 1794.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	134	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	100	120
——Coniac	130	140
Braziletto, pr. ton.		50
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.		2 67
Ditto, pilot		5
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2
Beef, Boſton, per barrel	10	11
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		25
——in kegs	15	18
Candles, Sperm, pr. lb.		48
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		18
——Mould, tallow		16
——Dipped		14
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		25
—— Country	10	12
Chocolate	16	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.		16
Coal pr. buſhel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	9	10 37
Cotton pr. lb.	27	12
Currants		
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		14
——Ravens		11
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		50
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	80	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel	6	6 33
——Common,	5 67	6
——Bur middlings, beſt		5 33
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 67
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		12
Ditto, common		8
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	100	1 10
——Rye		70
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		56
——Barley	1	1 10
—— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	5	7
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		13
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 80
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		82 66
——Pig		25
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		100 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.		12
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,		7
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
——ſecond quality		4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	33	41
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		55
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 5
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		10
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train per barrel		10 51
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		15
——Lower county		12
——Carolina		10
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		1
Pepper, pr. lb.		40
Pimento		18
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3 20
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		40
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		36
—— No. II.		35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, ſingle refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	12	14
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		80
——Liverpool		100
——Cadiz		80
——Liſbon		80
Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton,		30
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100 lb.		4 33
——————inferior		3 33
——————old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 73
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——————old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.		60
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 ſterl.	466
—— at 60 days	463
—— at 90 days	461
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days ſight, at 42c per guilder.	

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.
December 24. mw&ſtf

THE Truſtees of an Academy, or any individual wiſhing to engage a perſon to ſuperintend the Education of youth, in the courſe of ſtudies uſually adopted in Academies, or any branch of buſineſs requiring ſimilar qualifications, may open a communication with a perſon willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compenſation) by writing (letters to be poſt paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.
☞ *Printers to the Southward would poſſibly oblige ſome of their friends, by inſerting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*
February 8. d1w

City Commiſſioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN purſuance of a Reſolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Diſtricts, by lines drawn Eaſt and Weſt, whereof each of the City Commiſſioners is to take the ſuperintendance of one of the ſaid Diſtricts, and to be accountable for the cleanſing, good order and regularity of the ſame.

The Commiſſioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the preſent:

Diſtrict the 1ſt. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the ſtreets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet to the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 3d. Joſeph Claypoole, from the north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 4th. William Moulder, from the north ſide of High, to the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north ſide of Mulberry, to the north ſide of Vine ſtreet.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-ſtreet, is under the charge of the Commiſſioners generally, for the preſent, the foot-ways on the north and ſouth ſides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Diſtricts reſpectively.

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
LEGISLATURE of SOUTH-CAROLINA,
AT THEIR LAST SESSION.

Mr. E. Rutledge reported from the committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred the conſideration of the propriety of Dr. Jacob Robert Brown's retaining his ſeat in this houſe, as a member thereof, which was read and ordered to be taken into immediate conſideration, which being read through, is as follows, viz.

Report, that in obedience to the orders of this houſe, the committee ſat as ſoon as this houſe adjourned, and having required the attendance of the ſaid Dr. Brown, they informed him "that a committee to whom was referred the buſineſs of examining into, and aſcertaining the truth of a report, that an armed force was levying within this ſtate, by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate;" had reported, that they had made diligent enquiry reſpecting the truth of the ſaid report, and that they were perfectly ſatisfied from the information on oath, of divers credible perſons, that he, Dr. Brown, had received and accepted a military commiſſion from Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary from the republic of France, authorizing him, among others, to raiſe and organize troops, within the ſtates of America.

Your committee further informed the ſaid Dr. Brown, that by the 21ſt ſection of the 1ſt article of the conſtitution, it was declared, "that any member of the legiſlature, who ſhould accept of any place of profit or truſt, under a foreign power, ſhould thereby vacate his ſeat."

To this information, Dr. Brown anſwered, "that he had not accepted of any commiſſion, either civil or military, or any place of profit or truſt, under any foreign power."

That he had ſworn to ſupport the conſtitution, and knew as a member of the houſe, that the acceptance of a commiſſion under a foreign power, would vacate his ſeat. That true it was, a foreign commiſſion had been propoſed to him, and a paper ſtating the pay, rations, proportion of ſpoil, numbers of men to be raiſed, and battalions, diviſions of land, and other particulars, had been put into his hands for his conſideration, which paper he kept for ſome time, and on the day on which he was to give his anſwer, he declined accepting the commiſſion, and refuſed to have any thing to do in the buſineſs.

That moreover, to ſatisfy his wife, who was much averſe to his being engaged in that affair, and who preſſed him to burn the paper above mentioned, he threw the ſame into the fire, where it was conſumed in her preſence, and in that of another perſon who had come to receive his final anſwer. Your committee are therefore of opinion that the ſaid Jacob Roberts Brown, be admitted to his ſeat. The report being read through, a motion was made and ſeconded, that the report be recommitted for further inveſtigation, which was agreed to.

Mr. E. Rutledge reported from the committee on privileges and elections, to whom the report on the caſe of Doctor Brown was recommitted, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the length of time of which he was poſſeſſed of the paper mentioned in the report, and alſo to aſcertain the day on which he burnt the ſaid paper.

The report ſtated, that they had Dr. Brown before them; that he ſaid, "the day on which he burnt the paper, was on Friday or Saturday previous to the day to which the legiſlature ſtood adjourned; but with reſpect to the length of time which he was poſſeſſed of the ſaid paper, he declared his reluctance to mention, as he

was under the obligation of honor, and an oath of secrecy, which he might be led to violate." But on a representation from the committee, by their chairman, Dr. Brown declared he was possessed of the said paper for about one month.

Your committee therefore recommend, that the report be amended accordingly. The report being amended, the question was put to agree to the same. It was resolved in the affirmative.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Among the many astonishing concomitants of the French Revolution, it is certainly not the least, that though all enlightened persons unite in pronouncing it, the sublimest effort of human wisdom and virtue, yet we do not find, among the characters which have been engaged in it, any one, to whom we can attach a lasting esteem. Numbers it is true, have had their day, and each in his turn, has been the fugitive theme of newspaper panegyric: but his fall has never been marked with any symptoms of regret or commiseration. Thus Fayette, Mirabeau, Luckner, Dumourier, Petion, Montesquieu, Kellerman, Brissot, Condorcet, Egalite, Pelletier, Marat, Santerre, Byron, Custine & Houchard, have successively figured as Patriots and Heroes; and yet, we consign them to their fate, (whether merited or not) with as little remorse, as, in the phrase of Falstaff, "we drown blind puppies fifteen o' the litter."

This singular phenomenon, however it may be misconstrued by the short sighted, is appreciated by the discerning, as the strongest possible proof of the purity of the prevailing principles, since the judgment is in no danger of being dazzled by the virtues and imposing qualities of illustrious characters; and it also evinces the propriety of the new idea, of toasting sentiments instead of men, in our civic entertainments. It exhibits also one striking difference between the American & French Revolution. For as, in the one, the names of Washington, Montgomery, and others, threw a lustre upon a cause, which at that comparatively dark period, was generally called a Rebellion, so in the universally acknowledged goodness of the latter cause, we find an ample resource for any deficiencies that may be found in the actors, and detect the fallacy of that old, *worm-eaten* maxim, of there being "no public without private virtue."

In other countries without doubt, some patriotism may be found in the breasts of individuals, but the patriotism of France, appears to be a pure, etherial, subtile principle, too volatile to be susceptible of long appropriation, and so little attached to persons, as to be in no danger of dying with them. Like joint tenancy, ("*accrescrit superstitibus,*") it accrues to the survivor; and exterminate as many patriots as you please, the principle only revives with additional vigor in the successor.—And hence O dulce NOMEN Libertatis! Thy *reigning* advocates are always right, and though the King himself was once a patriot, and Fayette, and Petion and Roland and Brissot and Condorcet, &c. &c. yet Robespierre is now the best patriot of them all, and whether he shall continue to be the best in France, seems really to depend more upon the operations of the Guillotine, than upon any other principle, moral or physical, that is yet discoverable.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
January 25.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. HILLHOUSE's speech concluded.

The Indian war is also charged upon Great-Britain, and that is urged as a reason for adopting these resolutions—has any member produced any evidence, are we possessed of any proof to support this charge? It is an important principle of a free government, that no man shall be condemned unheard; if we admit this principle in regard to an individual, why not allow it to a nation? Have we ever charged Great-Britain as being the instigator of those injuries we have experienced from the depredations committed on the inhabitants of our Western frontiers by the savages? It has been supposed by some, that a part at least was chargeable upon our own inhabitants on the frontiers; shall we without having remonstrated, wage war with Great-Britain? surely we ought to demand satisfaction, before we attempt to retaliate, or make reprisals.

The Algerine war he said, was another ground of complaint against Great-Britain, it is said to have been brought about by her offices; he was aware he said, it would be unpopular to divert the resentment that had been excited on this account; but his situation made it his duty to examine the subject, which he had done, and could discover nothing in the conduct of Great-Britain in this business, which was inconsistent with the law of nations—and altho' the United States may feel a present smart, yet we ought not to let our momentary feelings lead us to a decision which may be attended with serious consequences? Great-Britain is, and for a long time has been in close alliance and friendship with Portugal and Holland; they are in some measure dependant on her, they are now combined in one common cause against France—Great-Britain therefore in making a truce with the Algerines, for Portugal and Holland, has done no more than to set her allies free from the depredations of pirates, in order that the whole force of those nations might be in a better situation to be called into action, if necessary against their common enemy—were either of these nations under any obligation to block up the Algerines for us; it is true, we suffer by it, but have we any right to complain? there is no evidence that Great-Britain was influenced by motives hostile to us; other reasons can be assigned for her conduct—and shall we without pretty strong evidence, adopt measures by way of retaliation? and that too, before we have called on Great-Britain for an explanation of her conduct.—When the representatives of the people of the United States, are called upon to decide a question of such importance to the peace and happiness of this country, they ought to divest themselves of all resentful feelings; and even supposing Great-Britain has violated the treaty, and done us all the injuries complained of, ought we not to exercise moderation, and begin by remonstrating?—then if she would not do us justice, and redress our wrongs, he would be as ready as any member to vindicate the honor of his country, but was not for precipitating measures in such a manner, as would be condemned by the impartial world.

Another complaint has been stated, respecting the depredations committed on our commerce by British privateers: It is doubtless true, that those excesses had been carried to great lengths; it was also in evidence, that some of the British courts of law, had offered redress, and given ample damages: perhaps other instances may be attended with like success—But on this head, as well as the former items of complaint, there had been no proper demand made by the Executive of the United States, and there had not yet been time for us reasonably to expect either an answer or satisfaction—Privateering he said, was a sort of piracy, and he wished it was abolished in all wars, among civilized nations; but as long as it is permitted, neutral powers must expect to suffer more or less inconvenience and injury—there have been depredations committed by the subjects of every nation, on particular occasions, that could not be justified, and which it was not in their power to restrain—France, as well as Great-Britain, may be charged with like injuries; and the United States would not be exempted from such a charge—our privateers frequently did the same thing, when we were in a state of war—indeed we have found it difficult in all instances, to restrain even our frontier inhabitants from committing depredations upon the Indians; and yet we have not been disposed to have those excesses charged upon the United States.

Our flour trade to France is also interrupted, this he said he believed to be in violation of the law of nations—but what can we do when so many of the powers of Europe are combined in this measure—if we should judge it prudent to seek redress, ought we not to follow the example set us more than a century ago by Denmark and Sweden, quoted for our imitation by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) which was, as will be found in the first article of their convention, to send a spirited remonstrance, and if that did not answer the purpose, then it would be time enough to take other measures to do ourselves justice—he expressed it as his decided opinion, that better measures might be adopted for obtaining redress than were contained in the resolutions on the table.

We will now consider what is to be the operation of these proposed measures, and if there is not a great degree of probability, and indeed almost a certainty that they will produce the effect that is intended, they ought not to be adopted—it is supposed they will operate in three ways upon Great Britain—first by lessening our imports from Great Britain, and by that means throwing her manufacturers out of employ—secondly, by withholding our exports, and thereby starving her into a compliance, and thirdly, by injuring her navigation.

As to the first, this above all others, was the most improper time for attempting a thing of the kind. Properly timing public measures, was of great importance towards ensuring success. It was not from the manufacturers but the merchants that we received our supplies in the first instance—it was a thing of no importance to the manufacturer whether the manufactures were imported into this country, or whether they were buried in the ocean, or whether they were sent to other nations.

As to our obtaining supplies from France, there was no probability of that, they have prohibited the exportation of their woolen cloths to enable them to supply their domestic wants during the present war. All we could expect from them is silks, ribbons, &c. which are by no means necessary to the United States. It is therefore altogether likely the British manufactures would still find their way into this country, by a circuitous rout; but should this not be the case, would not the British merchants be able to find other markets at this time, equal to our consumption?

The present convulsed state of France, and war in Europe, has taken off a multitude of hands from every occupation, and has destroyed many flourishing manufactories, which will for the present open a door for the manufactures of Great Britain. And even France, will not hesitate to use such as they want, if they cannot otherwise get a supply—as the people of the United States did during their revolution, who went so far in some instances as to smuggle them in, in violation of the law—and there were some instances, in which they were obtained for the use of the army from within the British lines at New-York, under the sanction of the government.

Germany, Spain, Holland, and other powers at war, will also afford a market for British goods, so that they will not be at a loss for a market nor will their manufacturers be either starved or materially injured—and would have no other effect than to turn their trade into another channel. If the resolutions are to have their intended effect in this way, they must much lessen if not wholly prevent the importation of British manufactures; it would therefore be much preferable at once to adopt a non-importation agreement.—Here he asked if it was in the power of the government to carry such measures into execution?

The experience of 1774 ought to prevent our hastily adopting measures that might for a time stagnate if not wholly interrupt our trrde. When our grain could not be exported the consequence would be, it would bear a very low price, and the farmers would be left a prey to domestic speculation of those who might expect such measures could not last long, if we were to commence the conflict which the adoption of these Resolutions would most probobly bring on—he was apprehensive we should fall in the conflict, and it would end to our disadvantage.

It is said our exports are the necessaries of life, and our imports are the superfluities, and therefore we can dictate our own terms, and Great Britain will be forced into a compliance. One gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Moore) grounded his whole argument on this supposition, which he finds to be fallacious.—The opinion Mr. H. has of the candor of that gentleman, induced him to hope he would give a different vote. With regard to our exports being so necessary to the existence of Great Britain, he observed, that she exported flour, salted provisions, and almost every other article of food that we did; and it will not be pretended that tobacco was a necessary of life—he had never found it so—never having made any use of it, he viewed it a luxury.

Our timber and naval-stores, are carried to Great Britain under protecting duties:—These articles could be supplied from Sweden and Russia. Our rice was used as a luxury—our pot and pearl-ashes would also be had from other markets.—In short, there did not appear to be one article of our exports, that appeared to be so much of a necessary of life to them, as their manufactures, especially their coarser woollens, were to us in our cold climate—to the northward, they were absolutely a necessary of life. We were in as much danger of perishing with cold as with hunger, and we can do as well without food as without raiment. We manufactured all our wool, but that fell very short of affording a supply.

He would not admit that the West India possessions of Great Britain were wholy dependant on us for a supply of flour; if we withheld that article they will get a supply from some other quarter, they did get a supply during our war, and if our flour should become necessary for their existence, it would find its way there by a circuitous rout; we should be obliged to sell to some other nation, to whom they could go for it, and it would not be in our power to prevent it.

It is said we can injure the navigation of Great Britain—is it not more effectually in her power to injure ours? Suppose she was to do no more than we already have, that is to put a greater tonnage on our vessels entering her ports than she does upon her own, should we not be the sufferers; our exports being vastly more bulky than our imports: consequently much more shipping is necessary to carry them to market.

The fact is, we derive mutual advantages from the intercourse, and it would be impolitic to do any thing that should cut off, or suddenly make any great change in the course of trade between the two countries—great changes in our laws or commercial systems ought not to be adopted, but in cases of apparent and very urgent necessity.

The friendly disposition which the French nation have manifested towards the United States, and their offer to enter into a more intimate and close connection, and to put our trade upon a more beneficial footing has been urged as a reason why we should adopt resolutions that will favour the commerce and trade of France. On this account he felt himself impelled however painful might be the task, to take some notice of the political situation and proceedings of that nation—he had admired the fervor of the French nation, they had engaged in a glorious cause, the cause of *Liberty*, a cause to which he became an early votary; a cause in which he had risked his life, and would most cheerfully do it again if necessary; he most sincerely wished France might succeed in establishing a *free* and happy government, but he could not approve of some of the measures they were pursuing to obtain this end.

Justice, humanity, forbid that we should approve of their leading to the block in some instances, and in others disgracing some of their best men, who stood foremost in the most perilous times; not for taking up arms against their country, not for a breach of duty, or betraying the cause in which they had embarked, but merely for differing in opinion from others, as to the means of accomplishing the same object; an opinion which their duty to their country and constituents, required them to advance and support. Are we to justify that conduct, which has brought to an ignominious death those patriots who have drawn their swords in defence of Liberty, and have upon the high places of the field successfully fought her battles?—Surely not. Many other exceptionable measures might be pointed out, but he would proceed no farther—he equally disapproved he said, of the combined powers interfering in the internal affairs of France.

Is it a proper time when things are in such an unnatural convulsed state, to think of sitting down and forming commercial treaties or regulations with this nation? he disapproved of the idea of forming a closer alliance, than already existed, with a people who had so far transgressed the bounds of humanity, and more especially with those who had the power, and took the lead in those measures—this of all others is not the time in which we ought to wish to alter either our commercial or political connexion with France, or indeed with any of the European nations—for this reason it was equally imprudent and impolitic to embark in a commercial conflict with Great Britain; our situation being detached from the European nations

we ought to avoid as much as poſſible all connection with their politics or wars;—our own country ought to be the peculiar object of our attention, and his oppoſition to the reſolutions on the table, was grounded entirely on the regard which he had for what he ſuppoſed and believed to be the *true* intereſt of his country.

(Debate to be continued.)

UNITED STATES.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Feb. 1.

The brig George and Harriot, Joſiah Barnard, arrived here, from Havre-de-Grace, in 95 days; ſpoke on his paſſage the following veſſels, viz.—Jan. 10, lat. 40. long. 64. W. the ſloop ——, Abraham Copeland, belonging to Jona. Davis & Sons, Kennebeck, from St. Bartholomew's, 47 days out; had been on the coaſt, and by bad weather blown off, with damage, and was bearing away for the firſt port he could make, in the Iſlands; ſame day, ſpoke brig George, Capt. David Harding, from Liverpool, out 67 days, bound to New-York, all well. Alſo, ſpoke another bring from Liverpool, bound to New-London, but could not obtain the names of either the veſſel or Captain.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

On the 9th inſt. being the day appointed for their public dinner, by the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, in teſtimony of their approbation of the wiſdom, patriotiſm, and good conduct of the Preſident of the United States, in the preſent critical ſituation of public affairs, about one hundred gentleman ſat down to an excellent dinner, at three o'clock. Captain Robertſon, and his company of artillery, honoured the citizens, by firing 15 guns to the firſt, and three to each of the ſucceeding toaſts; and on rejoining the company, received their thanks, through their preſident, for their politeneſs.

The toaſts were—

1. The Preſident of the United States. Long may he live an example to mankind, and a bleſſing to his country.

2. The French Republic. May they ſupport their independence and enjoy rational liberty.

3. May the people of America never be diverted from their true intereſt, by the influence of foreigners.

4. The Senators and Repreſentatives of the United States, in Congreſs.

5. The Marquis de la Fayette—Long may he live in the grateful recollection of Americans.

6. Peace, juſtice, and happineſs to all nations.

7. May the people of America be ever diſtinguiſhed for the performance of their public and private engagements.

8. Proſperity to the riſing State of Georgia.

9. The memory of thoſe brave heroes who have fallen in defence of American liberty.

10. General Wayne, and the American army.

11. The exports of America—May her enemies be the firſt.

12. The agriculture and commerce of the United States.

13. Our Ambaſſadors at foreign courts. May prudence and republican virtue characterize their meaſures.

14. The American fair.

15. May we preſerve a ſtrict neutrality and laſting peace with the belligerent powers of Europe.

The entertainment was conducted and finiſhed with the greateſt order, harmony and feſtivity.

Monday morning laſt departed this life, in his ſixty-fifth year, AARON LOCOCK, Eſquire, late of Charleſtown, South-Carolina, originally from Knareſborough in Yorkſhire.—He had long been afflicted with a complication of diſorders, which he ſupported himſelf under with a firmneſs peculiar to the man, who adheres perſeveringly to a life of conſcientious moral rectitude.

In him the poor have loſt a liberal benefactor; his relatives a generous friend—and his acquaintance the placid, ſerene companion, ever ready to promote innocent amuſements, and equally as attentive to check the irregular ſallies of immorality and vice.

His remains were attended laſt evening, by a number of reſpectable citizens, and depoſited in a family vault in Trinity Church-Yard.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY [illegible].

By an expreſs which arrived in town laſt evening, the Centinel of the North Weſtern Territory was received, from which the following Intereſting Article is taken.

"Arrived at this place on Wedneſday laſt, a gentleman from head quarters, who informs us, that a detachment under the command of Capt. Eaton, who were detached to reconnoitre the ground, from which Capt. Collins was repulſed, have returned. They found three of our men dead, and ſeven Indians, and thence followed the trail of thoſe who had gone off, and came on them at about the diſtance of miles by ſurprize, and took a conſiderable quantity of furrs and peltry.

"We are alſo informed, that a few days ago, three chiefs, and an interpreter of the hoſtile Indians, came in to Head-Quarters to make propoſitions for a treaty."

In addition to the foregoing accounts, private letters ſay, that the three chiefs who came into camp informed General Wayne, that if negociations for ſettling a peace could be admitted, they would bring in thirty of the chief warriors immediately to treat.

The party under the command of capt. Collins, above mentioned, conſiſted of 12 men only.

We learn that information has been received at the War-Office, from Major General Wayne, of his having poſſeſſed the field of battle of the 4th November, 1791, by a detachment under the command of Major Burbeck, who eſtabliſhed a redoubt on the ſpot, which he named Fort Recovery—having recovered the cannon loſt there—and collected all the bones of the ſlain, which were interred under the diſcharge of three times three rounds from the cannon which had been left on the ground.

Major JOHN MILLS of the ſecond Sub Legion, is appointed to do the Duty of Adjutant General, to the Army under the Command of Major General Wayne.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated January, 1794.

"Events, and communications, ſince the meeting of Congreſs, have nearly ſilenced the wretched few, who have for ſome time paſt, clamoured againſt the meaſures of the Federal Government. The Preſident's ſpeech, and the anſwer of the two Houſes of Congreſs, have been a *clincher*.

Notwithſtanding ſome clouds in our political horizon, I truſt we ſhall continue a neutral nation; for altho' we receive injuſtice from all the warring nations, yet war, would outweigh all thoſe evils; and as republicans, we muſt calculate upon the ſcale of *intereſt*. Kings, will go to war from ambitious views, but we muſt act on more enlightened and ſolid principles. It is happy for us we have men at helm who have extenſive and juſt views of national intereſt. I cannot help entertaining a hope, that the *crooked* and *narrow-minded* men, may act with more candor and patriotiſm, this ſeſſion, than heretofore."

Every art is tried to ſever this country from France. It is now ſaid, in order to excite us to a deteſtation of the laſt revolutionary movement in France, and of the preſent rulers of that Republic, that thoſe oppoſed to them, were executed, becauſe they were of opinion that a federal government, was beſt; inſinuating, that conſequently our general government muſt be abhorred by the men at the head of affairs there.

The fact is, that thoſe men were not executed for holding this opinion, but for endeavouring to maintain it againſt the will of a vaſt majority, by open force.—We have ſurely not forgotten the attempts of Wimpfen, of Buzot and others; and the departmental forces that were raiſed to march againſt the convention. We have not forgotten the reſiſtance of Lyons, the treachery of Toulon, 2 links of the infamous plot.

But to return, it may be with juſtice obſerved, that though a federal government in this country, may be beſt calculated for the happineſs of the whole; yet the ſame eſtabliſhment in France, at the preſent time, would have been the death of republicaniſm: All the friends of ariſtocracy and royaliſm, could have thrown themſelves into one or more of the federative republics, in conſequence of which the country would have been diſmembered, and unable to reſiſt the vaſt combination of tyrants, againſt its liberty.

Gen. Adv.

How much are we indebted, ſays a correſpondent, for the condeſcenſion and extreme good will of his Britannic Majeſty in ſending a fleet on our coaſt for the protection of the American and Britiſh trade! This will ſerve to ſwell the liſt of his bounties, and will make a ſplendid figure by the ſide of the protection which he has afforded by the means of the Indians on our frontiers, & the Algerines & Britiſh Corſairs on our trade—It is to be hoped that certain gentlemen who ſo anxiouſly conjure up every thing that will ſerve the cauſe of Britain, will not fail to avail themſelves of this againſt the reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Madiſon. It is an argument as much in point as moſt of thoſe they have uſed, and it will elucidate their real and *Britiſh* feelings, equal to any thing that they have ſuggeſted.

Gen. Advertiſer.

An Advertiſement of the preſent Century.

"This is to inform my friends and cuſtomers, that on Saturday next, this newſpaper will be ſold for a penny, and be continued at that price; but advertiſements will be taken in gratis as formerly. The reaſon of my raiſing it to a penny is, becauſe the number I print is too prodigious great to be given away any longer; and I hope none of my cuſtomers will think it dear for a penny, ſince they always have the beſt intelligence, beſides other diverſion.

HENRY GROLSGROVE,

Printer of the Norwich Newſpaper, 7th Dec. 1709."

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

To build up, enlarge, ſtrengthen, ſupport and defend the government of the people, is ſurely the work of patriotiſm in every country, and in every age—but the reverſe of all theſe is the teſt of republicaniſm with ſome who are not aſhamed to dub themſelves friends of "the rights of man."

To be faithfully ſerved by thoſe who are freely elected by the people, is the direct way to incur the malevolence and abuſe of men, who never gave any other evidence of their patriotiſm than their own declaration. Surely there is more glory in remaining firm at the poſt of duty when the arrows of detraction aſſail the ſhield of public virtue, than in braving death amidſt a ſhower of the leaden meſſengers of fate.

On this account, America is perhaps more indebted, for her happineſs and free government to her preſent rulers, than for all their exertions in the field—ſince the *preſervation* of liberty, peace, and ſafety, is a much arduous taſk than their *acquiſition*.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.

We are informed by a letter from Albany, dated the 9th inſt. that Major de Zeng is arrived in that city, with a number of Chiefs, from the Oneida, Onondago and Cayuga nations of Indians, having been ſent for by the Legiſlature of this State to meet our great State-Council.

ARRIVED.

Ship Roſina, Clark, Liverpool, 88 days
Brig Experiment, Naſh, Charleſton
Sloop Polly, Stoughton, Gaudalonpe

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.

Sunday laſt, a ſubſcription was opened in this city, for raiſing a fund to defray the expenſe of building and equipping a Frigate, to be preſented to Congreſs for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in the protection of the American trade. A conſiderable ſum was immediately ſubſcribed which, it is hoped, will be followed by ſuch liberal ſubſcriptions as will effectually accompliſh a meaſure ſo important and eſſential to the intereſts of the American commerce. Subſcriptions are received by Mr. Thomas Martin, at the corner of Bay and Tradd-ſtreets.

FROM THE EAGLE.

WHAT though beneath a humble roof,
I live—and die—unknown to fame!
From ſpires and cities far aloof;
And great ones he'er pronounce my name!

Though ſoon beſide ſome lonely heath,
I'm lodged 'mong undiſtinguiſhed dead,
With not a friend to weep my death,
Nor place a marble at my head!

Yet, VIRTUE, thou ſhalt make me bleſt—
Thy hand ſhall lead, thy arm ſuſtain;
And life, with thee, ſhall lack no reſt,
And death, with thee ſhall give no pain!

MYRA.

IMPROMPTU.

To George—ſhould compliments be paid,
Before he's numbered with the dead,
Th' inſult never could be borne,
By thoſe who live to public ſcorn.
No—let us pelt him while he lives,
'Tis the reward the juſt receives,
For all his toils in *war* and *peace*,
'Till nature's worn-out wheels ſhall ceaſe—
Envy, no contraſt can ſurprize,
When Virtue ſeeks her native ſkies.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2	
3 ditto,	10/1	
Deferred,	11/1	
U. S. Bank,	12	per cent. adv.
Pennſylvania do.	8	ditto ditto.

NEW THEATRE.

On *MONDAY*, February 17th, will be performed (with permiſſion of the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre)

A COMIC OPERA,

Written by the author of the *Poor Soldier*, called the

Caſtle of Andaluſia,

With the original overture and accompaniments, ſelected and compoſed by Dr. ARNOLD, and additional airs by SHIELD.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A COMEDY, in two Acts, called

Who's the Dupe.

Previous to the Opera, an occaſional ADDRESS will be ſpoken.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon admitted on any account whatever behind the ſcenes.

Vivat Reſpublica.

New Theatre.

ALL perſons holding ſhares by transfer, are requeſted to give notice to the Managers at the Theatre, on or before Monday morning the 17th inſt. at 10 o'clock, in order that Subſcribers Tickets may be provided. *Feb.* 14.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, South Second-ſtreet,

(Price three-eighths of a dollar)

THE

Speeches of Mr. Smith,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Delivered in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in January, 1794, on the ſubject of certain COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, propoſed by Mr. MADISON, in the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State.

To which is annexed,

A TABLE, exhibiting the COMPARATIVE ſtanting of the Commerce of the United States, with the Dominions of France and Great-Britain, prior to the pending Revolution of France.

February 15. dtf

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that th it confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strict st attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthfulness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street, also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON, No. 147, Market-street,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately published, amongst the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the country which it describes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landscape—the Climate—and the natural history of the Torrid Zone, observed with the eye of Taste, and delineated with the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a Pastoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be said to be equally real. To these are added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. d1t

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market street*,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Roclon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Phillips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany.
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

Peale's Museum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or scissars-bill; The Avosette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs, in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-swallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The scull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chrystal: It is curious that those uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Manson of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a rope made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamskatka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of stones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the stones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the stones are in the same phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils are now displayed in drawers covered with glass and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is just received. By the account which monsr. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kitte-reens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

3w

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digested into the form of
Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malta, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtf J.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen*

PHILADELPHIA:
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